

Please print the following information:

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Numbers: Work _____ Other _____

What license type is needed/held (circle one)? A. Commercial B. Noncommercial C. Private

If you have a Utah pesticide applicator license, what is the number? _____

Social Security Number (for identification / optional) _____

Pesticide Safety Worksheets

INSTRUCTIONS: This worksheet may be completed using a pen or pencil. Answer each question completely and write all answers legibly. The answers for this worksheet may be found on this CD or by reading the following references: (1) Applying Pesticides Correctly: A Guide for Private and Commercial Applicators, (2) Applying Pesticides Correctly: A Supplemental Guide for Private Applicators, and (3) Utah Pesticide Control Act R68-7.

1. Pesticide product labeling statements are intended to alert the applicator to particular environmental concerns posed by pesticides. Does the lack of a particular precautionary statement on a pesticide label mean that the product poses no hazard to the environment? Select yes or no and explain the answer.

Yes No Why?: _____

2. Both the public and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have become increasingly concerned about pesticide contamination in the environment and specifically harm to people, groundwater, birds, and aquatic animals. What are three examples of point source and non-point source pesticide contamination of the environment?

Three examples of point source pesticide contamination:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

Three examples of non-point source pesticide contamination:

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____

3. Pesticides that move away from the release site may cause harm to the environment. What are ways in which off target movement of pesticides occurs through the (A) air, (B) water, and (C) plants, animals, or objects? Select only one letter per blank.

Off target pesticide movement:

Method or means of transport:

A. Through the air

_____ Clothing, hair, fur, crops, grazing animals, and personal protective equipment

B. In water

_____ Pesticide particles, dust, spray droplets, and vapors

C. On or in plants, animals, or objects

_____ Runoff, leaching, spills, and leaks

4. Pesticide residues that chemically break down over a long time provide long-term pest control and may reduce the need for repeated applications. What are four environmental conditions that can affect the rate at which pesticide residues breakdown?

Environmental conditions that affect the breakdown of pesticide residues:

A. _____

C. _____

B. _____

D. _____

5. Human exposure to a pesticide means the pesticide is in or on the body. What are the ways in which pesticide exposure occurs? Select only one letter per blank.

Types of pesticide exposure:

Examples of exposure:

A. Inhalation

_____ Swallowing a pesticide

B. Dermal

_____ Pesticide splashed or wiped into the eyes

C. Ocular

_____ Breathing in pesticide spray particles or vapors

D. Oral

_____ Pesticide spilled, sprayed, dripped, or rubbed on skin

6. The best first aid in pesticide poisoning emergencies is to stop the source of pesticide exposure as quickly as possible and refer to the pesticide labeling. In each of the following situations, what immediate first aid is recommended?

Recommended immediate first aid:

A. Pesticide on the skin: _____

B. Pesticide in the eyes: _____

C. Inhaled pesticide: _____

D. Swallowed pesticide: _____

7. Pesticides may cause acute, delayed, and allergic harmful effects in humans. With respect to pesticide toxicity, what are the definitions and/or descriptions of acute, delayed, and allergic effects? Select only one letter per blank.

Pesticide harmful effects:

- A. Acute effects
B. Delayed effects
C. Allergic effects

Illnesses or injuries from pesticides:

- _____ Symptoms occur more than 24 hours after a single exposure or following repeated exposures
_____ Symptoms may include asthma, skin rash, blisters, itchy nose, sneezing, and/or watery eyes
_____ Symptoms appear immediately or within 24 hours after exposure to a pesticide

8. Environments are most often exposed to harmful amounts of pesticides when mixing or loading concentrated pesticides. What are the recommendations that pesticide handlers should follow when (A) selecting a pesticide mixing and loading site and (B) protecting the water source when mixing pesticides?

- A. Recommendations for selecting an appropriate mixing and loading site for pesticides:

- B. Recommendations to protect the water source when mixing pesticides:

9. When using rinsable pesticide containers, the containers should be properly rinsed immediately after the container is emptied. What is the correct procedure to follow when triple rinsing an empty pesticide container?

To triple rinse a container:

- Step 1: _____
Step 2: _____
Step 3: _____
Step 4: _____
Step 5: _____

10. After mixing or loading a pesticide, and/or following a pesticide application, the equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE) should be cleaned. When a containment pad is not used or unavailable, what problems occur if pesticide application equipment is repeatedly cleaned in the same location?

Problems with repeated cleaning pesticide equipment in the same location:

11. Carelessness when transporting pesticides can result in damaged containers, spills, environmental contamination, and harm to oneself and others. Given the following pesticide transport situations, is each a safe or unsafe practice? Check the correct description.

Pesticide transportation situation:

Describe practice:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| A. Broadleaf and nonselective herbicides packed in their original cardboard containers and transported in the trunk of a car | <input type="radio"/> Safe |
| | <input type="radio"/> Unsafe |
| B. Pesticides transported in the bed of a truck with other items such as groceries, pet food, laundry, and grass seed | <input type="radio"/> Safe |
| | <input type="radio"/> Unsafe |
| C. Pesticides in plastic containers secured in the open bed of a pickup truck for a 10 mile trip | <input type="radio"/> Safe |
| | <input type="radio"/> Unsafe |
| D. Pesticides in large glass containers that are regularly stored in the cargo area of a delivery van | <input type="radio"/> Safe |
| | <input type="radio"/> Unsafe |
| E. Bags of pesticides secured in the bed of a flatbed truck that has the side panels and floor of the bed covered with metal sheeting | <input type="radio"/> Safe |
| | <input type="radio"/> Unsafe |
| F. Pesticides in 10 gallon metal tanks that are secured and transported in the cargo area of a delivery van | <input type="radio"/> Safe |
| | <input type="radio"/> Unsafe |
| G. Pesticides on the floorboard and backseat of a four-door passenger automobile | <input type="radio"/> Safe |
| | <input type="radio"/> Unsafe |
| H. Pesticides in original containers that do not have labels | <input type="radio"/> Safe |
| | <input type="radio"/> Unsafe |

12. If large quantities of pesticides exceeding 50 gallons of liquid or 200 pounds of solid are to be stored, it is best to store the materials in a building designed and maintained specifically for pesticides. What are the guidelines that should be followed when selecting and/or constructing a pesticide storage facility?

Describe the preferred characteristics of a pesticide storage facility:

- A. Building security: _____
- _____
- B. Signs for doors and windows: _____
- _____
- C. Clean water source: _____
- _____
- D. Temperature control: _____
- _____
- E. Floor and shelving materials: _____
- _____

When these worksheets are complete begin work on the Pesticide Safety Post Test. Maintain these sheets to be turned in with the pretest and post test.